LAST RITES OVER HARRISON'S BODY,

Remains Interred in Fantily Burial Lot at Indianapolis Sunday Afternoon.

MANY THOUSANDS LOOKED ON.

Brief Funeral Services Were Held at the Residence Before Those at the Church-President McKinley Attended Both.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 17.-In the cen ter of a hollow square, composed of fully 15,000 of his fellow-citizens, the remains of Benjamin Harrison were Sunday afternoon interred in the family lot in Crown Hill

Close by the grave were the members of his family, President McKinley and other visitors of distinction and the more intimate Irlends of General Harrison. Back a distance of fifty yards behind ropes, guarded scalously by a large force of police, stood with uncovered heads the great multitude who knew him-not so well as did they who stood beside the freshly upturned earthbut who honored him and admired him

It is doubtful if any public man, at least in this generation, was borne to his last resting place among so many manifesta-tions of respect. Of passionate grief there was little beyond that of the members of his family, but the tribute of respect was universal. It came from all alike-from those of his own political faith and from those who differed with him concerning what is best for the nation's good; from men who have been his lifelong friends, and from those who knew him merely by sight

It came from women and children, from white and black, from all conditions and kinds of people. There was no exception anywhere to the expression that the nation had lost one of its ablest men and the greatest man of his generation in his own

By the grave stood the chief magistrate of the nation, and behind these representa-tives were all the street arabs of General Harrison's city. In them all there was but the one feeling—that a man had died who was honest at all times with himself and with others and whose ability and charac-ter were such as the nation could ill afford ter were such as the nation could ill afford The weather, like that of Saturday, was

unsurpassable, bright sunlight—the warm breath of spring in every breeze, and yet in the air a touch of winter that brought the blood to the cheek and a sparkle to the

eye.

The services at the church and grave were simple in the extreme, all in most excellent taste. Like the procedings Saturday, there was an utter absence of friction in every-thing that was done. All was well ordered

and well performed.

Brief Services at the mouse.

At the Harrison home, in the remains were taken to the First Presbyterian Church, where the full service was held, there were brief exercises for the members of the family and more immediate friends of General Harrison. Possibly 150 people were remained in her room until it was time to leave for the church.

President McKinley, accompanied by Gov-ernor Durbin, called at the house about 1 o'clock. At about the same time came the members of President Harrison's Cabin and others continually arrived until the brief services were over.

The procession was to have left the house in readiness. The doors were thrown wide open and the honorary pall-bearers came down the walk leading to the street. After them came the active pall-bearers, bearing

Behind the casket came Mrs. Harrison, with her brother, Lieutenant Commander Parker of the navy, and little Elizabeth Harrison. Then came Secretary Tibbot and Mrs. Tibbot; then Mr. and Mrs. McKee, ell Harrison and Mr. Russell Harrison; then the other relatives of the dead ex-President. Directly after the members of the family came President McKinley and Governor Durbin, and following them the friends of the family.

erious Accident Narrowly Averted There were several thousand people around the Harrison residence as the funeral procession moved away, but the crowd there was insignificant to that which was gathered around the church. Two hours

gathered around the church.

gathered around the church.

While the carriages were discharging their inmates at the door of the church, the wild clanging of a fire engine gong was heard, and down the street at top speed arms dashing a fire truck. Its way lay the nolice came dashing a fire truck. Its way lay though the crowd beyond where the police lines were formed, and for a brief space i danger, and, the driver of the truck han-dling his horses skillfully, all escaped with-

President McKinley was halfway between the sidewalk and the church when the con-fusion attracted his attention, and he stopped short with an expression of anx on his face until the truck had pe when he resumed his walk into the church. Services at the Church.

When all had taken their seats in the church Mr. Haines advanced to the front of the puiplt platform, and, resting his left hand upon the targe church Bible, opened the service by saying: "I am the resur-rection and the life. He that believeth on me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth on me shall

Mr. Niccolls then read from I Corinthiaus xv, after which Mr. Haines offered prayer. xv, after which Mr. Haines offered prayer.

After the prayer the choir rendered the hymn "Rock of Ages" in a beautiful and impressive manner. This was General Harrison's favorite hymn, and it is said it is the only one he ever attempted to sing.

Following the hymn, Doctor Niccolls read portions of scripture from the fourteenth chapter of St. John and the twenty-first chapter of Revelations, after which Doctor Haines delivered his address.

After the address Doctor Niccolls offered prayer. The services were closed with a harytone solo. "Hark, Hark, My Soul," rendered by Edward Nell, in which the entire choir joined in the chours.

dered by Edward Nell, in which the entire choir joined in the chorus.

The party left the church in the same order in which it entered. For the most part those who attended the church services left immediately for Crown Hill Cemetery.

President at the Grave.

President McKinley went to the grave with Mrs. Durbin and stood with her during the brief service. When the prayer was offered the President was seemingly deep in thought, and remained so with bowed head after the final word had been said. He stood with bared head immediately behind the stone monument of the Harrison family, and once, when the weariness of the day had touched him, he leaned against it for a moment.

moment.

The sir had begun to be chilly and the wind began to blow cold, but, while some others around the grave—to protect their heads—barely raised their hats, the President kept his it, his hands throughout the service. Beside him were Governor Durbin and Private Secretary Cortelyou.

The burial service was very simple and very brief. The Reverend Mr. Niccolis read the short committal and burial service and the Reverend Mr. Haines followed with a prayer.

Instead of following the usual practice.

Instead of following the usual practice, which consists of dropping a few grains of dust on the coffin, three white carnations were placed upon the lid.

MYSTERIOUS POWDER CAUSED GIRL'S DEATH.

Her Fiance, Who Had Just Arrived From Colorado, Arrested After the Funeral.

SUSPECTED HER FIDELITY.

Admits That He Was Uneasy, but Declares He Was Determined to Marry Her-Girl Took Medisine Sent Through Mail.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Rutland, Vt., March 17.-Arrested and charged with the murder of the girl from whose funeral he had just returned, after acting as pallbearer, Aldace Vendette is now in Jail and talks freely of his relations with Ida Fosburgh, the dead girl.

He says he had not seen her for eleven nonths; that he last week arrived here from Canon City, Cole., with the intention of making her his wife, but admits that he was suspicious of her relations with another man. The autopsy made showed that

other man. The autopsy made showed that she was in a delicate condition.

Tuesday evening Miss Fosburgh, who was employed as a domestic in the home of Minor Jones, a farmer, received by mail a powder and a few minutes after taking it size died. There was nothing to show who had sent it, but it is supposed to have been mailed by two strange men who drove past the post office at Shoreham, where the Jones family lived.

Mr. Vondette is 55 years of age and a

Mr. Vondette is 55 years of age and a man of much property, well known in the marble business of the State. He has borne a reputation as an honest, thrifty business man. His wife died thirteen years ago and he has six children. His eldest son, 28 years old, is in business at Newcastle. Pa., and the second son is at home, where his four daughters live.

Vondette Tells of the Engagement.

He has been quite a familiar figure at county fairs, as he has always had several valuable trotting horses, and at one time owned the fastest trotters in the State. He said to-night:

said to-night:

"I have lived in West Rutland for thirty-five years. I have known this girl ever since she was born. The idea of taking me up in this place for killing a woman!

"I worked in West Rutland for years as

superintendent of the marble works. Elevm months ago I went out to Canon City, Colo... to be superintendent of the Freemont Colo., to be superintendent of the Freemont Marble Works, a company owned in Hartford, Conn. Before I left I secured a promise from Ida Fosburgh that she would marry me. I had been keeping company with her for about a year, and when I told her that I was going out West, she said she would marry me and we would live out there. I don't know whether her folks knew it or not, but I suppose they did.

"The last letter I received from her reached me on February 22, and in it she said that if I would get here on Easter Sunday we would be married right off., I replied on February 26, and uid her would probably arrive here be the formar and them we would settle on the day of the marriage.

Admits He Had Suspicions.

"I got a leave of absence, and reached West Rutland on Thursday, March 7. I caught cold on the way, and when I got REPUBLIC SPECIAL home I was quite sick, I was in the house Stranton, Pa M. from Friday until Wednesday. I spent Friday evening at Miss Fosburgh's home. Ida's mother had written her that I was home, and we thought she might come

he had received from Ida, he was susplcton of her friendliness with a certain man, but says that if he had thought anything was really wrong he would not have come 2,186 miles to see her.

He claims he did not leave the house at

West Rutland on Tuesday, the day the let-ter was mailed, or for several days previously. He turned over to the police about twenty-five love letters he had received from Miss Fosburgh, but there was nothing in them that would aid the officers, who admit that as yet they have nothing to show that he was instrumental in sending

The strange men, wearing fur overcoats and caps, who drove past the post office Tuesday, are now being sought by the po-

WAS BADLY INJURED.

Bridge Builder McKlintock Fell Down Flight of Steps.

L. D. McKlintock of Lexington, Mo., fell down a flight of steps Sunday afternoon at No. 1226 Pine street, where he boards, He suntained injuries to the spinal cord that are serious and was taken to the City Hos-

pital.

McKlintock is a bridge builder and has been in this city for a month, but his original home is in Lexington. His family are at present in the latter place.

LEADING TOPICS -IN-

TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri-Occasional rains Monlay; colder in western portion; winds becoming northwesterly. Tuesday

For Illinois-Increasing cloudines and rain Monday: warmer in central and northern portions; east to south winds; fresh to brisk on the lake. Tuesday, fair.

For Arkansas-Rain Monday; falling temperature; winds becoming northwesterly. Tuesday, fair.

Ex-President Harrison's Funeral. Mysterious Powder Caused Girl's Death. Coal Situation Looks Ominous. Hostile Forces at Tien-Tein Reduced. How the City's Money Has Been Squan

Review of Work of Missouri Assembly Wireless Phones Next in Line. Hill Has Fun With Platt and Croker,

Defines Duty of Hebrew Democrats. Sherman Scores House Members. New Orleans Meet Closes This Week. Parker Drew With Kid McFarland.

Entries at the Various Tracks. 5. Sermons and Services in the Churches. 6. Men Who Will Handle Carnegie Library

At the Playhouses. 7. Measures Passed by General Assembly.

8. Republic Want Ads.

River News. Republic Want Ads. 1. Grain Markets.

Woman Attacked by Her Pet Dog. Marched in Honor of St. Patrick Ringinig Chimes by Compressed Air. Rich Discovery of Sulphur in Russia. Celebration at St. Patrick's Church.



THE LIGHTNING CHANGE ARTIST.

COAL SITUATION LOOKS OMINOUS.

Strike on April 1 Unless the Operators Yield.

President of United Mine Work-Takes Aggressive Stand-Threatened Trouble Has Unsettled Business.

president of the United Mine Workers of America, is one of the busiest men in th United States to-night. When called upon o-night his desk was covered with letters of protest and friendship.

"Yes," he said, "our resolution meant what it said. Unless the operators answer us before April 1 we shall declare a strike on that date. We don't like to do it, but business is business, and we propose to bring the anthracite situation to the same evel as the bituminous, while, as you know, ve have an agreement with the mine own

they will never yield." was suggested.
"They always say that," he replied. "W
gave them all the time and all the courtes
to which they were entitled. I feel tha the men who dig the coal are entitled to some consideration on a business basis. The mine owners don't hesitate to confer with somebody who wants to buy a mine. Why, then, do they consider it beneath them to meet the men, the creators of their wealth? There will be a strike on the first of April unless there is a conference of mine owner, and mine workers then to settle their dir ferences, mark that."

AUSTRIA A CRUMBLING EMPIRE.

Its Disintegration Predicted After Emperor's Death. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, March 17 .- (Copyright, 1901, by the New York Herald Company)-I met to-day an Austrian gentleman who knows very intimately the doings and sayings of the Austrian court. I asked him what he thought of the recent article in the Matin entitled "A Crumbling Monarchy." His

reply was: have not seen the article, but one thing I am very sure of, that is that after the death of the present Emperor nothing can hold the Austrian Empire together. The German Provinces will, without any kind of doubt. insist, as they have already expressed their desire, in going over to Germany. The Czecks will be for inde-pendence, but under Russian protection. The Hungarians will seek independence and ask for more sea coast, in addition to the port of Flume. The Italian Provinces will

go over to Italy. "It might be otherwise if the heirs to the throne were more worthy, but they are, un-fortunately, quite unfitted to rule. The present Emperor, so long as he lasts, and I hope it will be long, is all right, and nothing will happen; but after he goes, I quite agree with what you tell me was the con-text of the Matin's article."

DOUBLE FUNERAL MONDAY.

Death Claims Two Children in William Dischert's Home.

Two children of Mr. and Mrs. William Dischert of No. 453 Page boulevard became ill on Tuesday. Saturday at 4 p. m. one of them died, and Sunday at 4 p. m. the other breathed its last. William, aged 2, succumbed to an attack of croup, and Mildred, 7 years old, died of pneumonia.

The parents are prostrated by the shock and the suddenness of the deaths.
But one child now remains to the parents, a daughter 14 years old.
Last night the body of the little boy was laid in the parlor and watched by friends, while upstains the little girl's body is laid out in the room where she died.

The double funeral will take place from the Dischert residence Monday. The Reverend Patro ligen of the Holy Ghost Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Grand and Page bulevard, who christened the children, will read the funeral service over both. The hodies will be buried in the Evangelical Zion Cemetery. The burial and services will be private.

DE WET SUFFERS A REVERSE. His Commando Broken Up at Sen-

ekal, Orange River Colony. Cape Town, March 17 .- General De Wet's mando has been broken up at Beneful

LEGISLATURE MEETS IN SUNDAY SESSION

tion Bill Adopted and Decks Cleared for Adjournment.

Their Time Away Singing the Doxology and Church

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

of taking action on the belated general ap- camped on opposite sides of the railway propriation bill.

The House at 11:30 p. m. Saturday had | The utmost friendliness is exhibited to bill. Three items falled to meet the views have been reduced to twenty-seven on each of the House. The appropriation for militia | side in order to prevent any possible colwas \$40,000, an appropriation of \$10,000 was made for the geological survey, and the Insurance Commissioner's department was allowed \$6,000 more than some of the members believed it should have.

Before the House met a large number of members gathered on the west side of the hall and sang "Wash All My Sins Away." "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," the Doxology and other hymns.

While the House waited for the Conference Committee's report it considered Senate bills. Only seventy-four members were present, and the least opposition to a measure killed it.

The bill to prevent the theft of brasess from railway cars went by the board by a few votes short of a constitutional major

The bill to cede authority to the United States Government over land at Neosba to extend the Government fish hatcheries there, was passed.

The bill allowing insurance companies to

recover attorneys' fees if it is shown that a plaintiff has prosecuted a suit "vexatiously was indefinitely postponed.

The bill compelling cierks of courts of record to make return of fees charged for making abstracts of title failed by a vote of

41 ayes and 87 noes. The Assembly took a recess to allow the Conference Committee on the general appropriation bill to deliberate. The commit-

tee was composed of Senators Haynes, Marshall, Matthews and Representatives Duncan, McLane and Stewart. The committee reported in the afternoon and the report was adopted. The Senate amendments to the general appropriation bill contains a number of additions to the House bill. They carry \$15,000 for the drainage canal litigation, \$5.

000 each for a statue to Thomas H. Benton in Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis, and one for Governor Robert Stewart in Mount Mora Cemetery at St. Joseph. Additions are also made for the new Board of Arbi-tration and for the enforcement of the beer nspection laws.
This practically concludes the work of

the General Assembly, with the exception of the purely ministerial work of signing bills, which must be done in open session, all other business being suspended. The General Assembly will adjourn a noon to-morrow. JOHN C. LEBENS.

HE WOUNDED TWO MEN. James O'Toole Opened Fire on Table Where Party Sat.

James O'Toole, a laborer, living at No. 524 Cheltenham avenue, is locked up at the Mounted District Police Station on a charge of wounding two men late Sunday night in Mrs. Catherine Michael's saloon at No. 5759 Manchester avenue.

O'Toole entered the saloon about 11 o'clock.

"I'll show you how to celebrate St. Patrick's Day!" he exclaimed, as he produced a revolver and began firing at a table at which sat Mrs. Michaels, Lewrence Brady of No. 2113 Manchester avenue, and Thomas Lagarste of No. 6300 Tamm avenue. The first bullet passed between Mrs. Michael and Lagarste and struck Brady in the left shoulder. The second struck Lagarste in the right forearm and the other shots went wild.

the police, who placed O'Toole under ar-rest and forwarded Brady to the City Hos-pital. Lagarste was attended by Doctor Murphy of No. 5532 Manchester avenue. Neither he nor Brady was seriously wounded.

HOSTILE FORCES AT TIEN-TSIN REDUCED.

Miners Determined to Declare Conference Report on Appropria Russian General Comes From Pekin to Look After His Country's Interests.

MITCHELL ON THE SITUATION. END COMES AT NOON TO-DAY. GUARDS FACING EACH OTHER.

House Members Whiled Part of Twenty-Seven Soldiers of Each Nation Encamped on Opposite Sides of the Disputed Railway Siding.

Tien-Tsin, March 17.-There is no change Senate met this morning in recess from Sat- Russian railway dispite here. The Rusurday. It was the first Sunday meeting of sian and British forces are still represented the session, and was held for the purpose by small detachments, with officers ensiding.

roted to disagree with the Conference Com- ward each other by the opposing parties, mittee's report on the general appropriation | but as a measure of precaution the guards lision during the negotiations A Russian General arrived from Pekir last evening.

Owing to the persistent rowdyism o French soldlers in the British concession, the British authorities have been reluctantly compelled to forbid the French to enter he concession unless on duty. Major Hock ler of the British forces was assulted this The Russians continue to purchase land

in their new concession. BRITISH PAPER HINTS AT WAR. London, March 18 .- The Tien-Tsin corre-

spondent of the Standard says: "The railway dispute here is another of the attempts of the Russian Admiral, Alexieff, to create trouble, and unless he is relieved there will be constant friction, which will eventually lead to hostilities. He loses no opportunity to thwart the Eng-

lish."

Commenting editorially upon its Tien-Twin advices the Standard reminds Russia that "the British fleet is as potent as ever and Japan is burning to second the efforts of any one ready to oppose the annexation of Marchaela" addition.

Manchuria," adding:

"It is a painful task thus to be compelled even to hint at contingencies so vast and disturbing, but the perils of the moment are more likely to be overcome if it is thoroughly realized that we do not shrink from such action as would be best calculated to maintain our rights."

BURLINGTON PASSES INTO HILL'S HANDS.

Entire System to Be Leased to the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., March 17.-The Tribune to morrow will say:
"The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy

Railroad has passed practically into the hands of James J. Hill. This information comes to the Tribune from an authoritative source. Arrangements are about completed whereby the Burlington system to be leased to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific companies, the latter guaranteeing 7 per cent dividends on all the Burlington stock.

"The Morgan and Hariman interests obained control of the Burlington road several weeks ago and it is with them that Mr Hill has been negotiating for the lease. The rapid advance in Burlington stock during the last two weeks and the additional jump of six points yesterday made it certain that something of an extraordinary nature was idea that Mr. Hill was trying to get control of the property and special stress was laid upon the assertion that neither Mr. Hill nor any of his brokers was buying Burlington

"Mr. Hill has been in New York for more than a week in connection with this deal, but so secretly were the negotiations conducted that the annuancement of his ac quiring control comes as a surprise. "As far as can be learned, there will be no

consolidation of the Burlington with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. They will be operated as separate corporations, but Mr. Hill will be in absolute control of the three companies."

HOW THE CITY'S MONEY HAS BEEN SQUANDERED.

Mr. F. N. Judson Reviews the Record of the Last Two Republican Administrations in St. Louis.

Throttling of the Nagel Retrenchment Report in 1895 and the Hodges Bill in 1899—Salaries Increased \$100,000 by the Wittenberg Bill—Real Cause of Municipal Bankruptcy.

Reviewing the administrations of Mayors Walbridge and Ziegenhein in the last eight years, with especial regard to finances, Mr. F. N. Judson, in the article which follows, shows conclusively movements for retrenchment in the expenses

of the city government have been fought during this time. Beginning with the refusal of the Walbridge administration, in 1895, to notice the report of the Council Retrenchment Committee, of which Charles Nagel was chairman, and which recommended a saving of \$60,000 by cutting off useless salaries, the determination to create additional offices for political henchmen is made plain.

The Wittenberg bill, adding \$100,000 to Street Department salaries, was passed early in Mayor Ziegenhein's administration. Mr. Judson takes the position that with economy, instead of extravagance, Mayor Ziegenhein could have provided enough money to go far toward building a new City Hospital.

The throttling of the Hodges retrenchment bill, by which the author hoped to save the city \$108,045 a year in the Street Department, and the attempt by the Ziegenhein administration, through the sham retrenchment measure introduced by President Meier to get control of the appointments now made by the President of the Board of Public Improvements, are also cited. It is also shown that the Comptroller did not consider the police law in figuring out the first deficit, that of 1809, when the city's expenses exceeded its income by \$83,000.

Mr. Judson concludes by referring to the connection between the present City Hall pay roll gang and the candidacy of George W. Parker.

BY F. N. JUDSON.

If St. Louis is cursed with four more years of Republican misrule, the city will be as first-class draughtsman of bridges, \$1 poor as a church mouse, no matter how much additional revenue may be raised, and

reductions in public expenses amounting to \$60,040 a year. The principal reductions were as follows: ...\$ 1,600 . 43,200 Plumbing Department, abolition of depart-2,700

scales, saving MORE JOBS CREATED

INSTEAD OF RETRENCHMENT. The Nagel report was spread on the minutes of the Council and may be found beginning on page 446 Council journal, session of 1894-96. Besides Nagel, the members of this committee were: Franklin Ferriss, now Circuit Judge; Max Kotan and W. T. Anderson, the latter a Demo-

The Republican administration not only said no attention to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, but it threw open the doors of the City Treasury by passing the notorious Wittenberg bill in 1897. This measure enabled Ziegenhein, who had just taken office, to build up his famous machine, now in process of

The Wittenberg bill gave birth to the great number of jobs in the Street De-partment, which have served the purpose of enabling Ziegenhein's henchmen to draw fat salaries from the City Treasury for doing political work. The bill was so loosely drawn that no engineering or other professional skill was required as a qualification for any of the newly created

ffices. The best office created by the Wittenberg offices.

The best office created by the Wittenberg bill was that of Assistant Street Commissioner, a position which should be filled by a civil engineer. No qualification whatever was required, because Ziegenhein wanted to give Julius Wurzburger the place. This Ziegenhein did as soon as the bill became a law. The extravagance of the Wittenberg bill

is best shown by a contrast between that measure and one which Captain William R. Hodges introduced in the Council De-cember 23, 1899, to amend the Wittenberg bill. Captain Hodges was then chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the council, and for a long time he cherished false notion that his fellow-Republicans would support him in his laudable ambiwould support him in his laudable ambi-tion to rescue the city from hankruptcy. The scales fell from the Captain's eyes when several of his pet reform measures were defeated, and then he resigned from the chairmanship. Among the reforms in-tended by Captain Hodger's Wittenberg repeal bill was the limitation of Assistant Street Commission was the limitation of the er to civil engineers only. The repeal bill also elimi-nated the Sprinkling Department and left to the police the inspection of sprinkling work. The Wittenberg provisions for street railroad inspectors were repealed be tors have been a joke in the City Hall.
"Butch" Wagner became one when he was forced to give up the office of Jaller.

EXTRAVAGANCES OF

THE WITTENBERG BILL. The repeal bill also did away with excovation inspectors, and about forty street inspectors, all of whom were Ziegenhein's lieutenants and ward workers. The Captain lieutenants and ward workers. The Captain hoped to save to the city by this bill \$108,-945, without reducing the efficiency of the municipal service. This bill never became a law, and this was one of the reasons why

a law, and this was one of the reasons why
Hodges ceased to be a Republican reformer
and resigned his chairmanship.
The following figures show how exaravagant is the Wittenberg bill, now in force:
Offices created by Wittenberg bill, with
annual salaries—One Assistant Street Commissioner (no qualifications, 12 Me. one. annual salaries—One Assistant Street Com-missioner (no qualifications), 12,500; one sec-retary, 11,800; one principal bookkeeper, 31,800; one principal clerk, 31,500; one super-intendent of maps and indexes, 31,500; one excavation clerk, 31,200; two stenographers, 11,800; one clerk of sprinkling, 3900; four ex-tra clerks, 33,5,0; four district clerks, 13,600; one First Deputy Street Commissioner, one First Deputy Street Commissioner, \$2.500; one general superintendent of street construction, \$2.400; one engineer of surveys, \$1.800; one office superintendent, \$2,500; one superintendent of construction and reconstruction at such as a superintendent of surveys. struction, BLSO; two district engineers of bridges, \$2,000; one engineer, \$1,500; two sur-veyors, \$1,200 each; two surveyors (extra), \$1,200 each; six rodmen, \$700 each; six rod-men (extra), \$720 each; three field hands,

\$600 each; three field hands (extra), \$600 two first-class draughtsmen, \$1,200 each; four much additional revenue may be raised, and the streets, sewers and alleys will be greater breeders of disease than were the thoroughfares of Havana when the United States took /control. This proposition is proved by the public records and by the utterances of Republican isaders and officials during the past eight years. The City Auditor's reports show that from the day Walbridge took office the expenses of the city began to grow, so that the expense accounts under the Francis and Noonan administrations sank into insignificance. That increase has continued to the present day.

Walbridge took office in the spring of 1333, and so rapidly did the city payrolis expand that on January 23, 1894, the City Council, appointed a Retrenchment Committee to reduce the public expenses. Cnarles Nagel was at that time President of the Council and he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee to reduce the public expenses. Cnarles Nagel was at that time President of the Council and he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee to reduce the public expenses. Cnarles Nagel was at that time President of the Council and he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee to reduce the public expenses. Cnarles Nagel was at that time President of the Council and he was chairman of the Retrenchment Committee to reduce the public expenses amounting to \$60,000 as year. The principal reductions were as follows:

Were as follows: second-class draughtsmen, 1900 each; two second-class draughtsmen (extra), 1900 each;

operation of the Street Department with the following force:

One assistant street commissioner (to be a civil engineer), 12,500 per annum; two first-class clerks, 11,500 each; two second-class clerks, 11,500 each; one third-class clerk, 13,200; nine fourth-class clerks, 1500 each; two first-class engineers, 12,500 each; three second-class engineers, 11,500 each; four fourth-class engineers, 11,200 each; ten rod men, 1720 each; five fieldhands, 1500 each; three first-class draughtsmen, 311,200 each; six second-class draughtsmen, 330) each; two superintendents of repairs, sprinkling and cleaning at \$1,800 each; four assistant superintendents of repairs, sprinkling and cleaning, at \$1.20 each; forty-four inspectors of repairs, sprinkling and cleaning, at \$900 each; four overseers at \$1,200 each; twenty overseers at \$500 each. Grand total,

It can be seen at a glance what a glaring robbery the Wittenberg bill is when contrasted with the Hodges reform bill. The small army of draughtsmen, inspectors and other employes who have done little besides ward work for Ziegenhein, were destined for the block by Hodges, but his bill falled to pass

bill falled to pass.

The Wittenberg bill also provided:
In addition to the offices hereinbefore specified,
the Street Commissioner shell, with the approval
of the Mayor, appoint such additional surveyors,
draftsmen, rodmen, field hands, inspectors, oversects, cierks, mechanics, teams, carts and day
laborers as may be required for the efficient bill falled to pass.

aborers as may be required for the working of his department. Captain Hodges incorporated this provision in his reform bill, with this difference, that he changed the word "shall" to "may," making it optional with the Street ommissioner to employ an additional army

of employes. ZIEGENHEIN IN THE WAY OF A NEW CITY HOSPITAL

OF A NEW CITY HOSPITAL.

Captain Hodges, during his fight for his reform and retrenchment bill, tried hard to have his partiganship unquestioned by proclaiming that he sought to reduce the extravagance of the Wittenberg bill, not because they were extravagances, but because the police had to be paid. But like Banquo's ghost, the shadow of increased salarlies under Ziegenhein will not down.

City Hall Republicans blame the Police Department for the delay in building a new City Hospital. In fact, Ziegenhein is to hlame. In 1895, the Municipal Assembly started a hospital building fund by passing a law setting aside I per cent of the annual revenue of the city for the fund. This amounted to \$50,000 in 1896 and a like sum was set aside in 1897, making \$100,000 in all

amounted to \$50,000 in 1896 and a like sum was set aside in 1897, making \$100,000 in all available for hospital building. But in 1897 the Wittenberg bill was passed, and the \$100,000 hospital fund was used to pay Ziegenhein's newly recruited army of ward workers. The Wittenberg bill added \$100,000 to the city payroll without increasing the efficiency of the Street Department.

About the time the Wittenberg bill was passed, Ziegenhein had the office of License Commissioner created, in order to provide Commissioner created, in order to provide a place for his friend. Theodore Kalbfell, chairman of the City Central Committee. This new office added \$50,000 more to the city's payroll and has not increased the city's revenue. An additional \$50,000 was added to the city's payroll during Ziegenhein's administration, so that the annual outlay of the city in salaries is \$300,000 greaters than when Ziegenhein's contract of the city in salaries is \$300,000 greaters than when Ziegenhein's contract of the city in salaries is \$300,000 greaters than Ziegenhein's contract of the city in salaries is \$300,000 greaters than Ziegenhein's contract of the city in salaries is \$300,000 greaters. outlay of the city in salaries is \$200,000 greater than when Ziegenhein took office. For this outlay there is nothing to show but an unscrupulous Republican machine. If Ziegenhein cared for the unfortunate in the City Hospital, he could have laid aside about \$500,000 for a new structure, which might now be built. This sum would have been made up of \$50,000 a year for four years, and \$400,000 which has gone to pay the increase in the payfoli at the rate of \$500,000 a year for two years. The Police Department had nothing to do with the looting of the City Hospital fund.

CAUSE OF THE DEFICIT OF 1898-1900.

The criminal extravagance of Ziegenhein's administration became apparent in November and December, 1899, when the Comptroller reported a deficit of \$33,000 in the revenue for the fiscal year 1859-1900. In other words, the expenses of the city during that year were \$33,000 in excess of the receipts. The police law had nothing to do with this deficit, for, in calculating the deficit, the Comptroller did not take account of the police law. Ziegenhein alone was to blame for the deficit. The revelation of this deficit caused Captain Hodges, President McMath of the Board of Public Improvements, and other Republican reformers, to McMath of the Board of Public Improve-ments, and other Republican reformers to deliver lectures and write essays on re-trenchment. This deficit, and not the pelice law, induced Captain Hodges to make his futile assault on the Wittenberg hil. Captain Hodges delivered an address Ne-vember 18, 1839, before the Commercial Cab